The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1875. NO. 238.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET—CORDIAL RECEPTION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

BERLIN, June 12.—The *North German Gazette* of to-day notices the arrival of the United States fleet, Rear Admiral Worden commanding, and says the Admiral is expected to reach the city to-night on a visit. It extends a warm welcome to him, and says he is a highly deserving officer of an intimately friendly nation. The German man-of-war Lorely met the American fleet at the mouth of the Elbe and, after an exchange of salutes, accompanied it to Gluckstadt. The fleet is expected to arrive at Kiel soon, and the Admiralty there are preparing for a fitting reception and festivities in honor of the Americans.

BERLIN, June 13.—The *Post* says the officers of the United States squadron have received a most cordial welcome in Berlin from the Prince Imperial and the Chief of the German Admiralty. The American residents are to give a banquet in their honor.

CARL SCHURZ will return to America in October. He intends to stay a short time in England.

VON ARNIM SERIOUSLY ILL.

Count Henri von Arnim is seriously ill at Lousanna.

Greece.

THE COUNTRY TRANQUIL—THE KING STICKS.

ATHENS, June 13.—The special reports to London journals that the abdication of the King is imminent, and that several foreign men-of-war have arrived in Greek waters, are untrue. The country is perfectly tranquil.

France.

BILL TO REGULATE THE PRESS.

PARIS, June 13.—A bill for the regulation of the press, which will soon be submitted to the Assembly by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is published. It declares the state of siege raised, and provides that attacks on the form of government and the President of the Republic shall be punishable with imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than three years, and fines of from $100 to $1,000. Penalties are also attached to the publication of false news and of petitions asking for modifications of the Constitution.

TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 13.—President MacMahon to-day reviewed 36,000 troops at Long Champs in presence of 300,000 spectators.

England.

BODIES OF SCHILLER PASSENGERS RECOVERED.

LONDON, June 13.—Several bodies of persons who were drowned at the time of the wreck of the steamship Schiller, have been recovered from the water. The faces and entire frontal structure are greatly disfigured in every instance, but the bodies are probably those of passengers. One body is that of a tall man, who had on a pair of grey colored pantaloons.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 12.—Steamship Bothnia, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, June 13.—Steamers Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Thuringia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 12, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 4⅝ per cent, or ⅝ per cent below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝. Account 93⅝. 6's, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105⅜; do. 1867, 105¾; do. 1868, new 5's, 104¾. Railroads—New York Central 91; Erie 14¾; preferred 22. Tallow, 44s 6d.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 64 francs 70 cents.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Refined Petroleum 26½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 7 9-16d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 2,000 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 1 to No. 2 Spring 8s 3d@8s 3d. Corn—Mixed 32s 6d. Pork—Western 75s 6d. Lard 61s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Cheese 55s. Refined petroleum 9¾d; spirits do 7¾d. Tallow 51s.

NEW GRENADA.

Particulars of the Earthquake—Several Cities Destroyed.

PANAMA, June 4.—The following particulars of the recent terrible earthquake have been received by letter from Salazar, dated May 19th: At 11:10 A. M. yesterday, 18th, a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a church fell and several houses were destroyed, and some people were killed. The city of Circinta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The "Botica Alemania," a German drug store, was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago. In the region called El Alto de la Giracha, San Cayetano was destroyed and a portion of Santiago. In Gramalate there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristoval are nearly destroyed, principally the four last. The population of these towns is estimated as follows: San Cayetano, 3,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalate, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Cristoval, 16,000.

The section of country referred to embraces the regions around about where Columbia and Venezuela join the Columbian portion, embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and its coffee is famous the world over. San Jose le Neircata, at the time of the disaster, had a population estimated at about 1,800, and a large commercial business, and was a great depot for coffee and cacao for shipment either through the Venezuelan ports or down the Magdalena to Panama. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facatativis says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Bananquiella.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1875.

MORE RING PROPERTY ATTACHED.

The property of Thomas Coman and J. J. Welch, ex-Court House Commissioners, was attached to-day in the ring suits, to recover $462,248.

STEAM YACHT UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

The steam yacht Aclavia, built at Cleveland in 1864, for D. W. Bennett, engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is under surveillance in this port, suspected of being fitted out to aid the Cuban insurgents.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Carl Schurz has left Berlin for Southern Germany.

Count Marefoschi, bearer of the Cardinal's Secretta to this country, sailed from New York for Rome, on Saturday.

The equatorial telescope for the Lookout Observatory, at Cincinnati, has arrived and will be put in position on Wednesday.

The President has signed the commissions of S. B. Axtell to be Governor of New Mexico, and of Geo. W. Emery to be Governor of Utah.

S. J. Saffold, a prominent citizen of Selma, Alabama, died in that city Saturday. He was for several years President of the State Press Association, and formerly Editor of the *Daily Times*.

It appears that the action of the Louisville Presbytery, a few days ago, did not depose Dr. Samuel R. Wilson from the ministry, as stated, but only dropped his name from the roll of that presbytery.

Dr. T. P. Rogers, one of the most eminent practitioners in Kentucky, and for many years Professor in the University of Louisville, died yesterday morning at Louisville, after a protracted illness, of cancer of the stomach.

Charles P. Button, of Burlington, Vermont, proprietor of the Newspaper Reading Rooms, Tnion Square, New York, has suspended payment, with liabilities of $55,000. The failure was caused by the depreciation of oil securities.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds and warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

The steamers Celtic and City of Berlin, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention adjourned Saturday *sine die*. All its members but two signed the Constitution.

A committee of three gentlemen, appointed by the Black Hills parties who have suffered loss by the destruction of their property by the military, have brought suit at Omaha against the Government officers who destroyed it. The damages claimed are $22,000.

A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry, fifty muskets, left Charleston, South Carolina, on Saturday, for Bunker Hill. The detachment includes several ex-Confederates, whose last visit North was as wounded prisoners, *en route* to Fort Hamilton. Colonel Hodges, commanding at Charleston harbor, honored the corps by firing a national salute.

THE MINING DIFFICULTIES.

Operators Decline all Compromise—Two Workmen Shot on Saturday.

POTTSVILLE, June 12.—To-day the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association met at Shamokin, with a view to some compromise in that region, but the meeting was unattended by a single coal operator. The board have appointed a meeting in Pottsville for Tuesday, to arrange a compromise with a committee of the Coal Exchange, but it is reported that the Executive Board of the Coal Exchange have refused them an audience and have determined to make no compromise whatever.

Two men, named Kilgore and John Leary, were shot at Forestville this afternoon, while coming from work. It was at first reported that both were dead, but later advices state that they are still alive. One is literally riddled, having seven rifle balls in his body. The other man is shot in the arm and hip, and his recovery is very doubtful. They were found in the mountains about 5 o'clock P. M., between Forestville and Thomaston. Both men live at Forestville.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hon. John C. New Declines a Banquet Offered by His Fellow-Citizens.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Over one hundred of the leading citizens of this city, irrespective of party, have tendered to the Hon. John C. New, recently appointed Treasurer of the United States, a public dinner previous to his departure for Washington to assume his official duties. Among the signers are embraced the names of U. S. Senators Morton and McDonald, Gov. Hendricks, the Federal, State and municipal officials, all of the leading bankers and merchants, as well as our most prominent attorneys, merchants and substantial business men. The appointment of Mr. New has been received with unusual favor by all classes where he is known, and the compliment, considering the character of the persons who tendered the dinner, is such as was never before offered to any citizen of this State. Mr. New is of a modest, retiring disposition, and declines the compliment for the reason that he had yet been untried in so responsible a position and his ability to successfully discharge the duties is unproved.

THE VICKSBURG.

Twelve More Survivors of the Wreck Landed at St. John—A Steamer Sent in Search of the Missing Boat.

ST. JOHN, N. F., June 12.—Nine of the crew and three passengers of the Vicksburg were brought here by an American fisherman. The following are their names: Parker Greenwood, James Callaghan, Wm. Ryan, James Dorran, William Jones and James Walter, seamen; John Curtis, John Redmond and Martin Lee, firemen; John Pergelly, Bryan McShane and Richard Corbett, passengers. Her Majesty's steamer Swallow has left St. John in search of the missing Vicksburg boats. The mate's boat was upset and lost an hour after leaving the ship.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Annie Louise Cary and Ex-Speaker Blaine Injured—Vice President Wilson Escapes Unhurt.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Boston express train due here at 11:30 last night, ran off the track about six miles above this city. Two parlor coaches were overturned, and a number of passengers quite severely bruised. Vice President Wilson was in the rear coach, and escaped injury. Miss Annie Louise Cary was slightly hurt. Ex-Speaker Blaine occupied a seat in the first coach, and received injuries which will confine him to bed for a day or two.

TEXAS.

Heroic Treatment Administered to Cattle Thieves by State Troops.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 12—This morning Capt. McNeely, of the State troops, with a few of his men, pursued and, after a forced march of twenty-five miles, overtook a band of cow and horse thieves, about twelve miles below this place. They showed fight, and in the engagment which ensued the whole band of raiders were killed. McNeely lost one man killed (Berry Smith), two horses killed and one wounded. He recaptured 250 head of stolen cattle.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—The election of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad took place to-day, in this city. There was only one ticket voted for, being that headed by Alex. Mitchell. The directors elected are: Alex. Mitchell and John Plankinton, of Milwaukee; Joseph G. Thorpe, of Madison; Jonathan M. Bowman, of Kelbourne City; Peter Geddes, of Chicago; Silas Chamberlain, of Cleveland; David Dows, James Buell, Walter S. Gurnee, Elias L. Frank, Julius Wadsworth and John M. Burk, of New York, and F. A. Mueller, of Rotterdam, representing European stockholders.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Alexander Mitchell was chosen President, Julius Wadsworth Vice President, and S. R. Merrill General Manager.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The basis of the arrangement agreed upon by the representatives of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, at the conference in New York on Friday night, will be submitted to the respective boards of directors these roads on Wednesday next.

CHICAGO.

Mass Meeting of Communists and Workingmen—Some Incendiary Speeches.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Communists and workingmen held a meeting this afternoon in the Bohemian Turner Hall, to consider the labor question. Speeches of the most inflammatory character were delivered, and the advice freely tendered by numerous speakers that the laborers should arm themselves and present forcible resistance to the encroachments of employers on their rights, and that they should scuttle in-coming vessels before they were unloaded and thus teach owners not to trifle with their workmen. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, and a small contribution was taken up for their benefit; also recognizing the necessity of a suitable platform and organization.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Atrocious Murder near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 12.—A Murfreesboro special to the *Union and American* says: "Mrs. W. R. Jarrett, whose residence is near the Salem pike, about seven miles southwest of this place, after preparing her children, yesterday afternoon, for an evening visit, sent them, in charge of a servant, to Mr. Morgan's, a near neighbor, telling them she would follow as soon as she could get ready. About two hours later, say 6:30 P. M., her husband, in company with Mr. Dink Lawrence, returned home and there found his wife, whom he had left but a few hours before, in the cold embrace of death. A negro, named Jesse Woodson, is accused of the crime, and is now under arrest. If, at the Coroner's inquest, he is proven guilty, he will hardly live to see to-morrow's sun. Mr. Jarrett has a store a mile or so from home, and was at the store when the murder was committed. Sixty-three dollars was missing, and robbery was evidently the sole motive of the atrocious crime. The Coroner went out to investigate the mystery to-day, but has not yet returned. The death of Mrs. Jarrett has cast a gloom over a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Later, 8:20 P. M.—Jesse Woodson was found guilty at the Coroner's inquest and brought here and placed in jail. Mrs. Jarrett, before marriage, was a Miss Woolridge, of Franklin, Tennessee. Woodson, the murderer, was brought to this city this afternoon for safe-keeping and to save him from mob violence.

Philadelphia Bond Forgers Bailed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The parties implicated in Hill's affair of dealing in forged Government bonds, had a hearing to-day and were held in $20,000 each for trial at the present term of court, except George Helmbold, who was honorably discharged.

Suicide of a Wealthy Bostonian.

BOSTON, June 12.—Joseph P. Gardner, aged forty-eight, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Boston, was found dead in the woods near Beverly, to-day, lying on his back, his revolver in his hand pointing toward his head and four chambers empty. There is every indication of his having committed suicide. Deceased was living at his country seat, and left the house last evening for a walk, after which he was not seen again until found to-day. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1847. No cause can be assigned for the act, as he was in affluent circumstances and all his relations in life apparently pleasant.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON TO RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Plans of Secretary Bristow for Customs Reform.

Librarian of Congress Indexing Public Documents.

A New Theory of the Treasury Theft—The Money Never Stolen at All.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1875.

Commissioner Johnson's Duties in New York.

During the past week the Secretary of the Treasury has had three important consultations with Commissioner Johnson upon the subject of the recent visit of the latter to New York and upon some very efficient measures of customs retrenchment and reform which the Secretary has now in view. The Secretary, it is understood, yesterday gave Commissioner Johnson some additional instructions, and that officer will return to New York to-morrow morning to put them into execution. The determination of the Secretary in the prosecution of his plans, is evinced in the selection of this high official of the Department to execute his wishes. Hitherto it has been the practice to entrust matters somewhat of the nature of those pending, to special agents or other subordinates. Although both the Secretary and the Commissioner are very reticent, it would appear that the questions at issue and the high standing of the parties interested necessitate the presence of an officer invested with plenary power. It is generally known that the aim of Secretary Bristow is the inauguration of many decided reformatory measures, but as to their precise character the facts have not yet sufficiently developed to give them shape.

Indexing Public Documents.

The Librarian of Congress, under the act of 1874, providing for the preparation of an alphabetical subject-matter index of all public documents printed from 1789 to date, has thus far completed fifteen years, beginning with the Fourteenth Congress and working this way. The documents printed by the Government prior to 1815 are extremely scarce. At present there are two persons employed on the work. It has been found that, from want of authority, which can only be had by additional legislation, will be necessary before the work can be completed, and considerable embarrassment has been experienced in securing possession of documents.

New Theory of the Treasury Theft.

On account of there being no arrests or satisfactory clues to the late Treasury robbery, the opinion is expressed that the reported robbery never actually occurred, but was the means used to cover up other transactions. No one intimates that Gen. Spinner is a defaulter to the amount, but it is believed that it was effected by some of the subordinates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1875.

BILL KING ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Congressman-elect William S. King, indicted in connection with the Credit Mobilier subsidy, was admitted to bail in $5,000 to-day. Gen. Butler moved in the Criminal Court that a day be set for his trial. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Fisher, and the Judge has the matter under advisement.

The Treasury Robbery—Loose Administration and Worthless Police—Lazy Doorkeepers and Watchmen—Visitors—No Prospects of Recovering the Money—The Railroad War—Col. Scott Out-Generals Garrett on the New York Metropolis—The President's Third Term Letter—Manufactured Interviews—Sherman's Book—How a Sensation was Spoiled.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1875.

The disappearance of the package containing upwards of forty-seven thousand dollars, even should the money never be recovered, will have one good effect and that will be to bring about many long needed reforms in the administrative control and internal police of the Treasury Department. Secretary Bristow has already accomplished much in the former, though there still remains a great deal to be done. In regard to the latter, there never has been any organized system. A troop of lazy, lounging doorkeepers and watchmen, white and black, are employed about the building, but selected as they are through influence or favoritism, many being used out of office house, and sometimes in various capacities about the private establishments of officials, and in demand for vigilance. There is not a moment in broad daylight, during office hours, but that a person could pass every watchman and out of the building with any sort of a package without attracting more attention than a drowsy dozing men at the doors. It is admitted that the thief who stole the last package must have picked it up and walked out of the cash room or express office and by the watchmen without eliciting even a suspicion. This kind of vigilance where millions of the public money are more or less exposed in handling does not speak well for the police regulations of the Department.

Another cause of laxity arises from the assumption of the public because that they are the sovereigns of the land, they have a divine right to pry into every nook and corner of public property to gratify nothing more than an excessive curiosity. There are, of course, some places which are available for the admittance of a promiscuous crowd, and it some base born vandal thinks it the part of patriotism to clip a memento from the upholstery of an historic chair, or take a shaving out of some delicate molding or article of furniture, it might be considered part of the wear and tear incident to that boasted proprietary right which every American citizen claims to the possessions of the Government; but the liberty which has been hitherto granted to visitors of all kinds, classes, conditions and vocations, so that they have in air of curiously combining with an external appearance of gentility, to roam through the money printing and counting bureaus, and vaults of the Treasury Department is wrong from beginning to end. It is true that a pass is required from the secretary or his assistant or Treasurer to authorize the admission of any person not an employee in any of these branches of the Treasury, but no system governs the class of persons to enjoy the favor. The clerk in charge is busily engaged in showing a proper civility by explaining the various processes in the manufacture of paper money, from the issue of the clean paper up to the printing of the seal. It is impossible for him to watch every movement of those with him. About a year ago two ten thousand dollar packages disappeared from the vaults, and no clue was ever reached to indicate how they were taken. The admission of visitors does not necessarily presume theft, but it opens the opportunity to professionals in this line and also lessens the responsibility of the employees. If a package of money reaches a certain person for receipts for it, and if it is not accounted for at the close of business it is reasonable to presume that he has some knowledge of its whereabouts. The Bank of England is practically closed to every one, high and low, but should such an extraordinary event as a transpire as the admission of some eminent capitalist or statesman a liveried escort is in attendance, and secret spies hover in the vicinity. The late robbery in the Treasury office was doubtless accomplished by some one connected with the office, perhaps with the aid of a confederate. During the same day, however, visitors were in the vault under the usual surveillance, but there is no record whatever of their names, so that had any one of these taken the money there would be no means of tracing him up, nor of identifying him. The notes, it is learned, were not entirely new, but had been used twice before. The life of a five hundred dollar bill is averaged at twenty years, they rarely being used in the wearing transactions of current business. It was at first stated that the notes were new and that the numbers were known. This now turns out false.

In conversation with one of the detectives working up the case, it was very evident that no facts throwing the slightest shadow of a clue to the robbery have been gathered to give the men a starting point.

General Spinner feels the loss most keenly, both on account of his personal responsibility and the fact that he is now closing a long and honorable career as Treasurer of the United States. Unless the amount is recovered General Spinner will have to lose the money. It is possible, however, that Congress, as in previous instances of defalcation on the part of subordinates, will make good the loss. The amount is about the aggregate sum of General Spinner's worldly possessions. His sureties amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The railroad war which has been raging for some weeks between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies, has been varied by the skirmish between Colt Scott and Mr. Garrett on the question of carrying the mails between Washington and New York. Mr. Garrett came here about a week ago, and orated most vociferously before the Postmaster General, against the position assumed by the Pennsylvania Company, as if that company had not a perfect right to manage its own business and control the privileges and facilities of its own road. The rhetorical display of this oratorical railroad magnat was of the most demonstrative order, gesticulating being rounded of, with a ponderous pounding of the Postmaster General's desk. This sort of reasoning had its due weight, which consisted mainly in dislocating the Postmaster General's ink pot and distributing the pens about the desk. Col. Scott, who does not believe in these windy demonstrations, quietly stated his proposition, and at the appointed time the Baltimore and Ohio President found himself in the agative. The new service over the Pennsylvania road, though as yet but a short time in operation, promises to give general satisfaction. The time between the two cities has been very materially reduced, and the mails are delivered at both ends with the greatest promptness and regularity. The business communities along the route hail the change as a great benefit. The Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania) Company have also made a material reduction in the local rates of fare between Washington and Baltimore. Like cheap postage, the company finds that their receipts have largely increased owing to the greater passenger traffic between the two cities. The residents of Washington who can afford the time find it greatly to their advantage to do their shopping in Baltimore. The new schedule of fares is peculiarly advantageous to this class of passengers.

The President's third term letter is still the subject of captious comments by some newspapers and correspondents. The President's own comments on the subject in an interview your correspondent had with him on the day after the letter was written were given in this correspondence. While not seeking a third term himself his letter stated his views. Several accounts, purporting to have come from him, being so at variance with his position as a matter of principle and as stated to your correspondent, that further inquiry elicited the fact that they were wholly out of keeping with the dignity of the subject. There are those here who think it an evidence of enterprise to sit in their offices and dole out opinions of high officials, without even knowing the parties by sight. The President is not one to cater his views and opinions about, especially upon the third term question, upon which he has been so uniformly reticent. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned the coming campaign will receive such encouragement and support as can be extended in the interests of the service. The President believes in the principles of the Republican party, and can never do otherwise and be consistent with his career, so distinguished in war and peace.

The sensation writers at the Capital were checkmated in a scheme they had set on foot to excite a controversy between the President and Garfield on the subject of the latter's Memoirs. The only authentic expression of opinion by the President was obtained by your correspondent in an interview with the President the day before his departure and published in the COMMERCIAL. The President spoke of it as a good book, and less open to criticism than he had supposed it would be from what he had heard about it. This semi-official announcement in the COMMERCIAL spoiled three columns of matter which had been concocted here for a New York paper in anticipation of the President's censure of the book. The small fry of the rebellion seem to be most exercised about Sherman. DEB. R. K.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Report of Colonel Forsythe from Bismarck—The Party on their Way Home.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The following dispatch was received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters here to-day:

BISMARCK, D. T., June 12, 1875.

We left Ft. Buford at 6 P. M. Wednesday, May 26th, and reached the mouth of the Big Horn river, by the use of steam alone, at 8 A. M. Wednesday, June 2d. Our running time was eighty-eight hours and forty minutes. Distance from Ft. Buford, 400 miles; from the mouth of Powder river, 165 miles; pushing on from Big Horn, we had to work our way up the Yellowstone by the use of lines and spars, passing Pompell's Pillar and Pryor's river, but finally were compelled to turn back when within about twenty miles of Clark's Fork, having got to within 25 miles on the Yellowstone 250 miles above Powder river and 485 miles from Fort Buford. In descending the Yellowstone, we had a rise in the river of six feet from Powder river, but from there to Big Horn the water was falling and the marks on the banks showed that our stage of water was at least two feet below the usual spring rise. The minimum depth of water, by soundings, on Wolf rapids was eight feet, and at two reefs between there and last point we steamed over both of them without the least trouble. We also ran up the Big Horn river for a distance of twelve miles, when we found that the channel was so obstructed that it would not pay to try to go any higher. This river is about one hundred and fifty yards wide at the mouth, the water muddy, and the valley proper narrow and rough, with plenty of cottonwood along the stream. The water of the Yellowstone is very clear, and the river is clear. I feel justified in saying that for three months of each year the Yellowstone is navigable from its mouth to the mouth of the Big Horn, and if reports are true it is much better than the Upper Missouri for the same period. We saw and killed, during our trip, buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep and bear, and from Powder river above Pryor's river. There is any quantity of pine and cottonwood for all building purposes from Tongue river as far west as we went or could see. We saw no Sioux on the river, but ran on to 350 lodges of Crows above Pryor's river, who were on their way down to the Big Horn country to hunt. We leave this point at 6 A. M. to-day.

[Signed.] J. W. FORSYTHE,
Lieut. Colonel and Military Sec'y.

CLEVELAND.

Pigeon-Shooting Tournament—Escape of Nineteen Prisoners from the County Jail.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The third day of the Shooting Tournament came in with a cold northwest wind, which made the birds fly wild and strong. The ties left over from yesterday were first shot off. Third match, 5 birds, each entered between Britton, of Champaign, Illinois, and J. Wilmer, of Niagara Falls. Fourth money, $100, was won by Red Cool, of Adelo, Illinois. Fifth money, $90, was won by Leland Bishop, of New York State.

The purse for to-day was $350—first money, $350; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth, $50. There were ninety-four entries, at twenty-five each. Seven killed ten birds, twenty-three killed nine birds, seventeen killed eight birds, seventeen killed seven birds, nineteen killed six birds. The first prize was won by L. H. Haskell, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; second prize by G. Stenton, of Detroit; third prize divided between Lovett, of Pittsburgh, Iowa, of Elkhart, Ill., and Wilmer, of Dayton; fourth by O. P. Eboy, of Dayton; fifth by W. J. Farrar, of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—A jail delivery occurred this morning, whereby nineteen prisoners made their escape from the county jail. A young girl, who was committed to jail for non-payment of a fine, and who was working in the jail on the family of the jailor, procured a key while the family were in another part of the building, and unlocked the doors, letting nineteen of the prisoners out before it was discovered that the door was open. The charges against the escaped prisoners are burglary, assault with intent to kill, horse stealing and grand larceny. Among the escaped prisoners are two men arrested with the gang of burglars who shot policeman Kirk some time ago. Five of the prisoners have been recaptured.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

CUYAHOGA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A SURVEY OF STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The County Democratic Convention met here to-day and appointed twenty-seven delegates to the State Convention which meets at Columbus on the 17th instant. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the constitutional protection of all classes in their religious opinions, and denying that the Democratic party is the champion of any sect or creed; condemning ecclesiastical interference in State affairs, asserting that the authority of the civil government should be paramount in its legitimate sphere, favoring free education for all, opposing any division of the school fund, and pledging the faith of the Democracy to the preservation of the common school system; expressing opposition to the sumptuary laws, declaring that the Adair liquor law, in its operation, is antagonistic to the common law principles and instead of aiding temperance, has been an instrument of oppression, corruption and extortion and therefore, should be repealed; favoring a judicious license law, declaring that gold and silver are the only reliable permanent legal tenders, favoring an early resumption of specie payment, favoring the honest payment of the national debt and a well adjusted tariff for revenue.

ST. LOUIS.

Temporary Union Depot Completed—Trains Using the Tunnel and Bridge—More Whisky Indictments.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Union Depot is so far completed that all eastward-bound trains were made up there and left for their destinations this evening, passing through the tunnel and across the bridge. All roads centering here, except the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, will hereafter use this depot, and these will probably have their connections made in thirty to sixty days. The present depot is but a temporary affair, and will soon give place to a large and fine building, now in process of erection between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and West and Poplar and Randolph, north and south.

Indictments have been found against five more prominent members of the secret whisky ring, but arrests have not yet been made, nor have the names of the parties indicted transpired.

FIRE RECORD.

Buffalo—$70,000.

BUFFALO, June 12—S. W. Deak & Co's slaughter house and packing building and Alexander Crocker's fertilizing factory were burned last night. Loss $70,000; insurance $40,000.

St. Louis—$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The private residence of J. L. Ganshorn, in the western suburbs of this city, was burned early this morning. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss $50,000; insured in the Home of New York, for $5,000, North America $5,000, Phoenix $5,000.

Connersville, Indiana—$50,000.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The woolen mills of Roots & Co., at Connersville, were burned by an incendiary about two o'clock this morning. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Twelve Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned at Monterey.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 13.—The United Pipe Line Company's iron tank, No. 1, containing about 12,000 barrels of crude oil, at Monterey, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was struck by lightning Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, and entirely consumed. The total loss is about $20,000.

Fight With Indians.

ST. LOUIS, June 12—Advices from the West say that W. D. Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal, and Wm. D. Street, an Indian scout and guide, had a desperate fight with a band of Cheyenne Indians in Rawlins county, Kansas, a few days ago. Jenkins and Street fortified themselves at the head of a ravine, fought the Indians four hours, killed seven of them and finally drove them off.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, makes 125,000 bungs daily.

Hunnewell (Ky.) furnace is blowing, making eighteen tons per day.

The puddlers are working double turn at all the mills in Mercer county, Pa., orders for merchant iron and nails being plenty.

A company for the manufacture of tacks has been organized at Rockford, Ill., with a capital of $25,000. Operations will begin this week.

Louisville, Ky., is rejoicing over the formation of a company which is to establish a cotton factory in that city. The capital stock is $100,000.

Detroit has 422 manufactories with a capital of $13,250,000, whose products last year aggregated $20,182,375, and which employed 11,116 hands, whose wages amounted to $5,538,700

All the machinery for the cotton mill at Evansville, Ind., has now arrived from the East. It has taken seventy-five cars to transfer all the contrivances used in spinning cotton. The immense factory will be in opperation by the middle of June.

The manufacturing industries of Milwaukee may be stated in brief, as follows:

Number of establishments	109	
Total capital invested		$13,000,500
Total number of employees	8,133	
Aggregate annual wages paid		3,000,000
Total value of annual production		25,528,500

In digging for coal at Wyandotte, Kansas, the workmen have struck a vein of gas which, in its escape, produces a roaring noise which may be heard a long distance. It is estimated that at least 250,000 cubic feet of inflammable gas escape from the aperture daily.

Operations at Barres Forge have been indefinitely suspended since the death of Mr. Mumper. The heirs are not of age and the legal representatives refuse to proceed. This throws over two hundred employees out of work. This is very sad.—*Huntingdon, Pa., Journal.*

The New York *Tribune* says a revival in trade in that city is manifest. With the warmth of spring it declares, "There has come a rapid development of retail business, and leading houses find their sales much above those of last year. In fact, the general testimony is that the spring trade may put a quietus on the cry of hard times."

There are in Milwaukee at present eighteen establishments devoted to manufactures in iron, with an aggregate capital invested of $8,850,000; these give employment to 3,000 men, two of the most are skilled workmen, and who receive wages during the year to the amount of $1,570,880. The aggregate value of annual production amounts to $7,500,000.

The cordage company, organized and operated in Springfield, Ill., to make rope from the Indian mallow weed, had a few weeks since abandoned the attemp', it having proved a failure under the management of the then superintendent. Subsequently the company secured another superintendent, and on May 5th a most excellent quality of rope was produced, and the scheme is now pronounced a success.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: The report for the month of May shows that the shipments of lumber from Williamsport reached a total of 24,453,708 feet, an increase of 1,758,000 feet over the shipments of April. The trade is not encouraging by any means. For the same period last year —five months—the total amount sent to market reached 110,448,506 feet. This year the footings only aggregate 71,480,358, a decline of 39,004,689 feet.

A comparison of the last report of the coal tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad with that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is interesting as showing how very much greater is the amount of coal transported by the former than the quantity carried by the latter. During last week the Baltimore and Ohio Company carried 84,234 tons of coal, and during the present year 502,944 tons. During the week the Pennsylvania Company transported 68,335 tons of coal and 8,988 tons of coke, and during the year 1,268,707 tons of coal and coke.

There is great excitement just at present in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., over the discovery of what is believe to be a nickel mine located on the farm of Christian Burket. A bag full of the quartz was smelted, and nearly five pounds of the metal obtained therefrom. The Somerset *Democrat* states that several gentlemen from Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, have leased one hundred acres of land from Mr. Burket, paying one hundred dollars to obtain the lease, and agreeing to give one royality of one-twentieth of all the metal obtained. There seems to be no doubt that the seam can be traced for a long distance. It is estimated that at least 250,000 cubic feet of inflammable gas escape from the aperture daily.

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

THE Grangers of Huntingdon county are to hold a convention in Huntingdon on the 24th inst.—object not stated.

THE Chicago *Tribune* threatens, if St. Louis does not quit boasting about that bridge, to build one across Lake Michigan.

BRISTOW insists upon it that he does not want the Presidency. And the Presidency does not want him. So that they are even on that point.

WE ARE indebted to Mr. J. M. FORSTER, Insurance Commissioner of the State, for his second annual report, covering the workings of life and accident insurance companies.

THE New York *Graphic* is of the opinion that the English Arctic expedition, which lately sailed, will succeed in reaching the pole, unless the vessels get stuck in the ice. That is what generally hinders them.

THE Liberal Republican State Committee of New York has refused, by a vote of 15 to 6, to join the Democracy, and appointed a sub-committee to call a State Convention. Does this mean that they are still in the market?

THERE is no present anxiety on the part of any Democrat to run for Governor in Maine. All the old candidates have declined, and there are no new ones to the fore. No Democrat ever wants to run with a sure thing against him.

THE Democratic City Council of Paris, Ky., having voted $250 to a Catholic school in that place, the tax-payers have got out an injunction to prevent the payment. They will find the most effective injunction in the world at the ballot-box.

THE committee of the National Grange, appointed at the last annual session at Charleston to select a new point for the headquarters of the Order, has selected Louisville, Ky., as the most eligible place. The headquarters are now at Washington city.

GROSVENOR, in his letter to the *Tribune* from St. Louis, says that the leading men in Missouri, who have lately been identified with the Democrats, have offered to take the stump in Ohio in behalf of the Republicans, and adds that the same feeling pervades Illinois. "There's a good time coming, boys."

THE Democratic City Association of Reading has held an indignation meeting to denounce the *Eagle*, of that city, a Democratic paper, because it compelled the association to pay a dollar and a quarter for an advertisement! The Association must be either very mean or very impecunious; probably both.

FOURTEEN hundred immigrants left New York for Europe, in the steerage, on one day last week. The most of these are people who have come here for work and failed to find it; and if they return home for many weeks at this rate, the arrivals from abroad will not much exceed the departures, for the current year.

MR. H. B. CLAFLIN, of New York, who is now under indictment in the United States courts for aiding and abetting the smugglers of silks, was one of the immaculate committee of Plymouth church that tried and acquitted Beecher upon one-sided evidence. His present interest in the Beecher case is very much excelled by interest in his own.

WE reproduced, recently, from the *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, statistics showing the production of pig iron in the United States during 1874. In its last issue that journal gives the estimated consumption of pig metal in the past three years, as follows: 1872, 2,850,525 tons; 1873, 3,022,896 tons; 1874, 2,450,578 tons. The figures indicate a reduced consumption in 1874 of nearly 600,000 tons, as compared with 1873, and 400,000 tons as compared with 1872.

THE exportation of wheat and flour from the Pacific coast for the current year will amount to about 10,350,000 centals of wheat, valued at about $16,000,000. The amount does not vary greatly from the exportation of the two previous years, but the money return was nearly $3,000,000 less. The crop about to be harvested will not yield, it is thought, over 6,000,000 centals for export. The shipments of flour for the past year have amounted to 444,000 barrels, of which England and China took three-fourths.

THE Commission to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills consists of Senators ALLISON and MORRILL, Mr. COMINGO, Member of Congress from Missouri, Bishop HAVEN, the Rev. Mr. HINMAN, and the Hon. F. W. PALMER, editor of the *Inter-Ocean*. All the members have signified their acceptance except Senator MORRILL and Bishop HAVEN. The Commission will rendezvous at Yankton on the middle of July, and will proceed thence to the various Sioux agencies. Its members are all bald-headed.

THE Bourbons of Missouri, who control the Constitutional Convention now in session in that State, have agreed to submit the question of Woman Suffrage to a separate vote of the people. They feel sure the vote will be adverse, and hence that they risk nothing by the submission. If there was any probability to the contrary, they would not venture upon the experiment. A State that is afraid to arrest and punish its outlaws, and that is controlled by the very worst classes of society, is not capable of doing justice to women in their struggle after their natural rights.

THE late rumors of a settlement of differences between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies had foundation in truth, it seems. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Mr. GREEN and Col. A. J. CASSATT, representing the Pennsylvania, and Mr. JOHN KING, Jr., of the Baltimore and Ohio, had a conference in New York on the 11th inst.; and, although their deliberations were secret, it has become public through Mr. KING that a basis for a permanent settlement between the companies was agreed upon, and will within a few days be submitted to the respective boards of directors.

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GOV. HARTRANFT has, in accordance with the act of 1875, providing for the selection of five suitable persons from different sections of the State who are familiar with its resources, arts, products, history and capabilities, who shall constitute a Sate Board to act with the United States Centennial Commission and the Commissioner and Alternate for Pennsylvania, appointed the following gentlemen as a State Board of Centennial Managers: MORTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia; ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Bellefonte; J. H. SHOENBERGER, of Pittsburgh; GEORGE SCOTT, of Catawissa, and FOSTER WILSON MITCHELL, of Franklin.

THE Philadelphia *North American* prints the official statement of the imports of foreign merchandize at that port for the month of May, which shows a total of $3,170,129—an increase of $378,499 over the corresponding month of 1874. Of this total, $2,602,563 came in American vessels and $1,137,566 in foreign craft, the American vessels being in the trade with England, Venezuela, Nova Scotia and the West Indies. In the Cuban trade American tonnage is four to one. The indirect trade *via* New York during the month amounted to only $18,772, showing the remarkable extent to which the foreign commerce of Philadelphia is now direct. The imports of free goods amounted to $392,219, the leading items being: Coffee, $136,295; gold coin, $78,310; paper material, $75,771; chemicals, $19,741; chloride of lime, $15,299; hides, $14,483; sulphur, $12,767. Of the commodities subject to duties, the leading items were: Chemicals, $42,793; cotton goods, $68,889; earthenware, $47,212; flax goods, $63,873; glassware, $13,293; pig iron, $58,385; steel, $11,448; iron manufactures, $20,141; leather and leather goods, $16,523; marble, $29,055; opium, $40,973; salt, $17,867; silk goods, $29,016; carbonate, $60,932; caustic soda, $22,558; sugar, $784,513; molasses, $207,881; tin plates, $190,555; wine, $20,252; woolen goods, $89,174; raw wool, $29,259; total dry goods, $245,940. The increase in importations is chiefly in sugar and molasses, but the general trade is good, considering the extreme dullness and the protracted stagnation both at home and abroad, and speaks well for the foreign commerce of the city.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

While business improves but slowly, and confidence returns at a very laggard pace, the looker-on is naturally disposed to conclude that there is no improvement at all. The conclusion, however, is erroneous; as any one can see who will take the pains to compare the present with the periods of six months or a year ago. The change progresses very tardily, and is not perceptible while it is going on; but by looking back it is easy to perceive that we are steadily going forward to a better and more encouraging condition of trade.

The shrinkage in values, embracing the prices of labor and of the raw materials used in manufactures, as well as in manufactured articles and in real estate, has been and is the great drawback to an immediate return to prosperity. If we could all instantly have accommodated ourselves to the changes wrought by the panic of 1873 there would have been less friction in the working of business machinery and a quicker return to an active resumption of trade; but that was not done, and it will be some time, yet, before everybody becomes reconciled to what is inevitable and unavoidable. On this account, if on no other, the work of recovery must necessarily be slow.

The panic of 1873 did not, like all previous panics, impoverish the people generally. The farmers of the East and West and the planters of the South have, with occasional exceptions, had good crops for years past, and, the currency of the country being unaffected by the panic, they have not felt the effects of the business revulsion, at least not severely. The agricultural interest has probably been as prosperous in 1873, 1874 and 1875 as in any three years previous; and, except where the farmers with surplus means have been tempted to invest in unremunerative stocks, the resources of the agriculturists remain unimpaired. Their purchasing power has not been materially reduced, and if, under the first influences of the panic, they were driven to economize in every available particular, they must, at some time, become active purchasers again, and their ability to purchase being unquestioned, the future, as it regards them, is full of encouragement.

The present condition of trade, then, does not spring from any poverty or misfortunes that have overtaken the agricultural and planting interest; nor, we may add, doesit result from a scarcity of money. Our exchanges from all the business centers speak of money as abundant everywhere. In Philadelphia and New York it is quoted at 3@4 per cent. on call and 5@7 on first-class paper or collaterals; in Chicago it is quoted as "superabundant;" in St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat* says "private capital piles up in this market without an outlet;" while Boston and Cincinnati report money as cheaper than has been known before for years.

The great difficulty is not, consequently, an impoverished market, nor scarcity of money. It consists, mainly, in want of confidence on the part of those who have money to lend, and in the paralysis inflicted by the shrinkage of values. Confidence is proverbially slow in its growth, and paralysis never departs rapidly from those whom it attacks. We must wait patiently for the return of one and the departure of the other; resting as easy as we can, under the assurance that a country in which money is plenty and good, and in which the agricultural interest is prosperous, cannot long be kept in an uncertain commercial condition. The future is full of promise, and we may therefore look forward to it without fear or apprehension.

Two lessons have got to be thoroughly learned, however, in this connection. The first is that we must give up the expectation of a return to former inflated values, and must accommodate ourselves to the shrinkage that has taken place; and the second is that men in business must be content with very moderate margins of profit, and not expect, as heretofore, to make fortunes in a day. The time for the latter has gone by. The soundest fortunes are those built up by slow accretions. Industry, perseverance, economy and close personal attention to details are now necessary to success; and with these, accompanied with contentment over small gains, we shall gradually, but steadily, return to a more substantial and lasting prosperity than the country has ever yet enjoyed.

THE verdict in the libel case of MOORE *vs.* HEARD, rendered on Saturday last, struck every one as unnecessarily severe, as well as vindictive. The excessive damages allowed will probably induce the Court to set the verdict aside on that ground. The charge to the jury was explicit as to their duty to find a verdict that would compensate the plaintiff for the actual damages inflicted upon him, but the Court expressly refused to charge that it was their duty to find punitive or vindictive damages. The libel was unquestioned; but the jury's place, under the charge of the Court, was to indemnify the plaintiff, not to punish the defendant. No one will pretend that the plaintiff has been damaged by the libel to the extent of ten thousand dollars, and the verdict must consequently be regarded as rendering damages not warranted by the law and the facts in the case.

In one respect the verdict will do good. It will teach a certain class of papers that they cannot indulge in vituperation and personal abuse with impunity. There is a legal remedy for that kind of thing, and the men injured by newspaper abuse are beginning to find it out. A respectable newspaper has no need to get down into the gutter and fling mud and filth at those whose acts it discusses. It can say all it has to say in a severe way, without being offensive or intrenching upon good taste. Verdicts of this kind, therefore, while clearly excessive, will still work out a good result in teaching the press to use a milder tone and confine itself within the bounds of personal decency.

PERSONAL.

Donn Piatt, it is said, is going to Europe. Unfortunate Europe!

Her two sons, aged respectively 90 and 100 years, recently attended the funeral of their mother, aged 132 years, at Acapulco, Mexico.

Colonel Thomas W. Knox, author of "Overland Through Asia," and other works, sailed last week on another expedition to the Orient, and will give his experiences under the name of "Backsheesh" when he returns.

General Sherman assured a reporter of the Chicago *Times* that it was at the "urgent personal solicitation of George Bancroft, combined with that of the historian, Dr. John Draper, of New York," that he allowed his recently published Memoirs to see the light.

Captain Boynton indulged in pardonable exultation upon his arrival at Folkestone after accomplishing the feat of crossing the channel. He said in a speech at the hotel where the party breakfasted, "A little time ago a well-known periodical said that various inventions had been tried to cross the channel with comfort, but that after all the channel was 'master of the situation.' In my case it is no longer so."

"When will Miss Cary come Bach that we may Liszt to her sweet voice again?" cried the Cincinnati *Enquirer* after the late musical festival. Whereat the dignified Boston *Advertiser* made answer thus musically: "Haydn't you better Handel the subject differently and not be Chopin it in that way? Compose yourself. Strauss show which way the wind blows, and she is likely to be Offenbach. She will soon be Wagner head in Cincinnati if you will only make it an object."

WITH the July number the *Galaxy* will enter on its twentieth volume. It will celebrate the event by appearing in entirely new type and being printed on laid tinted paper, which will make it in appearance, as it has long been in contents, one of the most attractive magazines published. The July number will contain a sketch of Alexandre Dumas, by Albert Rhodes, an article on Paintings by Henry James, Jr., "A Napoleonic Legend," by Grenville Murray, and many other attractive articles.

Somebody wrote to the editor of a country paper to ask how he would "break an ox?" The editor answered as follows: "If only one ox, a good way would be to hoist him, by means of a chain attached to his tail, to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him, by a rope tied to his horns, to another pole. Then descend on his back a five ton pile driver, and, if that don't break him, let him start a country newspaper and trust people for subscription. One of the two ways will do it, sure."

Philosophers who are endeavoring to assign a cause for the sudden outbreak of dreadful crime in Boston and the neighborhood may rest satisfied with a recent discovery. Out of eighty-four murderers in that city and its immediate vicinity during the past eighteen years, only two have been hanged.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up, never thought of a plow.

The "eternal fitness of things" is demonstrated anew by the discovery of lead near Powder creek, Iowa.

Gov. Allen's autobiography states that he entered political life in 1834. This was 1834 B. C., and not A. D.

While Dr. Adams, near Denver, was out on a hunt, a mountain-bear visited his house and carried off his bacon.

It is estimated that there are over 800 tons of old rubber shoes manufactured into car springs in Boston annually.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has sold its old freight depot in Philadelphia, corner Market and Thirteenth, for $837,500.

A "demagogue," among the Brooklyn politicians, is defined to be one who objects to paying $3 50 for a job that can be done for twenty cents.

In Southern Kansas wheat is in full head, and there is a good prospect for an abundant crop. Corn is growing finely and fruit promises well.

Strawberries are selling for three cents a quart in Norfolk, Va. Bushels are rotting on the vines in that neighborhood, as it does not pay to pick them.

We hear of no students graduating from agricultural colleges devoting their acquired knowledge to the cultivation of the soil. What are the grounds?

The Bostonians have decided, by a popular vote, in favor of a public park. They will find, in the end, that it is easier to vote for a park than to pay for it.

An attempt in the City Council of Baltimore to cut off all sectarian appropriations has been defeated by a vote of four to six. Baltimore is Democratic, you know.

A Democratic paper boasts that "Cassius M. Clay is not dead, yet." We are sorry. It would have been better for his reputation if he had died long ago.

The burglar who shot Mr. Shute, in Brooklyn, while engaged in burglarizing his house, believes in the *lex talionis*—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a shoot for a Shute.

Why does not James Gordon Bennett go to Africa to hunt for Stanley, instead of going to England to hunt for bull pups? And he might take Sergeant Bates with him to carry the flag.

Bingham, of Ohio, at the time of the Johnson impeachment trial, said that Evarts' idea of making a speech immortal was to make it eternal. He remains in the same conviction still.

The latest delicacy invented to tickle the palate of epicures, is an *entree* now prepared in all first-class Western hotels called patte de hopper gras. It is made from the liver of grasshoppers.

The experiment of canning grasshoppers for the Eastern markets is now agitated in the Rocky Mountain regions, which is the home of the 'hopper, and where he never fails. So the supply is inexhaustible.

The singularly limpid oil drawn from the jawbones of blackfish, which is used by watchmakers the world over, almost all comes from Provincetown, although the total consumption is only two hundred gallons yearly.

The Richmond *Whig* says that there is no diminution of forests in Virginia, but that notwithstanding the great consumption for railroad ties and other purposes the common impression is that the forests are gaining ground.

And old writer on manners says: "When a woman would impress the beholders favorably, let her carry herself with her chin drawn on as by a bridle. It giveth an air of decorum and stateliness becoming to her womanhood."

Mrs. O'Flaherty, of the Springfield *Republican*, thinks it very queer taste in this Mr. Postmaster General Jewell to be making such a fuss about so simple a matter. "If sthraw bids are not good enough for him," she remarks, "sure there's mattrisses to be had for the payin'."

Charles O'Connor's hat is probably the worst hat exhibited on a good head on Broadway. There is a tradition among New York lawyers that it was presented to him on the day of his adhesion to the bar, and that he has been wearing it and sitting on it alternately ever since.

The Democrats in various sections of the country are already busy with their arrangements for raising large sums of money for the fall campaign in Ohio. They may as well save their funds. The Buckeyes cannot be bought. All the purchasable material in Ohio is already in the Democratic party.

A bridge is to be built over the Firth of Forth, Scotland, which will be the largest in the world. The height will be 150 feet, and the number of spans nearly 100. The largest span in the center is to be 1,500 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans 150 feet. It will cost about $10,000,000.

Duff Green, who recently died in Georgia, was a politician of a past age. He was in his prime in Jackson's days, but has been utterly forgotten since. It was he who, in 1860, came to Harrisburg and got a company chartered under which the now celebrated "Credit Mobilier" was afterward carried on.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, since it failed of success in running the politics of Ohio, has entered into competition with the Philadelphia *Ledger* in finding abstruse subjects for discussion in its editorial columns. It is devoting itself now, to the Essence of True Poetry, and will get down, by-and-by, to "the best method of eradicating corns."

A member of Parliament, the other day, in discussing some question about the Established Church, chanced to remark that a certain pretense of liberality that he was denouncing, reminded him of the lines in an old poem:

"Mr. Brown,
Out of his great bounty,
Built a bridge at the expense of the county."

Whereupon Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, insists that this is a personal attack on himself.

A correspondent asked a Louisiana cotton planter if his laborers were generally dishonest, and he replied emphatically no; he would trust any one of them, he said, with $10,000 to carry to town without fear of loss; he had never missed any articles from his house, where he had colored servants and where the women from the quarters often came. But he could keep chickens and turkeys only with the utmost difficulty and care, and as for cows and hogs it was entirely out of the question.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Snyder county have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge—Daniel Gemberling; Sheriff—Jacob P. Rogers; Commissioner—Solomon Lamb; Joel Row; Treasurer—Henry Benfer; Auditors—Ner B. Middlesworth, Daniel Dieffenbach.

The Democratic newspapers call Colonel Rawle a ring candidate, and are not at all pleased with his nomination. And if they were pleased with it it is not likely that the Republicans would be. The same papers will be less satisfied with his election next fall.—*Norristown Herald.*

The friends of Robert E. Monaghan, of West Chester, claim that he has now the best prospect for securing the Democratic nomination for Governor. He has been a very warm partisan, and during the war made himself obnoxious to all politically differing with him. He would be easily beaten.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Democratic candidates for Governor are being brought out in all parts of the State. The list so far comprises the following names:

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Clearfield.
Col. James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post.*
Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, of Jefferson.
W. S. Stenger, of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit.*
Gen. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat.*
Gen. W. H. Witte, of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth.*
William M. Breslin, of the Lebanon *Advertiser.*
Dr. A. H. Light, of Lebanon.
Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins, of Washington.
Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.
Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Centre.
R. E. Monaghan, of Chester county.
Senator A. H. Dill, of Union county.
Judge Trunkey, of Venango.
A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county.

General.

The "Independent Reformers" of Illinois have concluded not to nominate a State ticket, this year. It is probably more profitable to them to play the bush whacker.

Brutus J. Clay, a relative of the great Henry, will be the Republican candidate for the Legislature in Madison county, Kentucky. His head is level and free from sores.

The St. Louis *Republican* suspects that Mr. Thurman would not weep copiously in case his uncle William Allen should receive a few votes less than General Hayes. But he might then have a big mourning in 1876, on his own account.

The Utica *Herald*, noticing the demand of the National Temperance Convention, at Chicago, for a prohibitory enactment by Congress, says that Congress is as likely to subsidize a railroad to the moon as to interfere with the sale of liquors.

The Albany *Times* says: "The next Democratic President must be a man whose loyalty to the Union has never been questioned; he must be sound on reconstruction, sound on finance." Thousands of Democrats would read this and ejaculate: "Why, we might as well have a Republican and done with it!"

The Washington correspondent of a Western Democratic journal writes somewhat sneeringly "that there is a tidal wave of reform just now sweeping over the official elements here. Nothing is more fashionable than reform." It is a healthy fashion, nevertheless, although no Democrat is ever likely to follow it.

Judge Taft is receiving invitations from all parts of the State to address his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day. He is not the kind of man to decline such invitations. You will not find him speechifying before Maryland agricultural societies when the voters of Ohio want to hear on questions of political importance. He will speak and work for Hayes as Hayes would have worked for Taft if Taft had been nominated.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The President's letter gives satisfaction in Mr. Blaine's neighborhood. The Kennebec *Journal* says of it: "It would seem that the avowal of President Grant that he is not a candidate ought to be sufficient to satisfy even the opposition. Against his declaration they can make but little progress, for rational men of all parties will agree that his letter fairly and decidedly withdraws his name from the candidacy for the Republican nomination. President Grant has done precisely what the Democrats did not wish him to do. The third term question is practically dead. All attempts to give it the appearance of life might as well be abandoned."

Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, is reported as having said that, if the Democratic party tried to make a national issue of the financial question, it will be broken to atoms, which is tantamount to an admission that the party has no common ground on finance. And yet it has attempted to cast ridicule upon the Republicans in Congress for having adopted a policy and harmonized upon it. There is nothing that so vitally concerns every interest in the Republic as this very financial problem; nothing that the Republican party has been so vehemently abused for not having definitely settled, and nothing that had so much to do with the political reverses of 1874. And yet Senator Stevenson confesses that his party is wholly at sea on the subject, has no common principles, and can have none. What a competent, capable, enlightened party to take charge of the government!—*Philadelphia North American.*

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster city's total debt is $622,422.

A case of infanticide has been unearthed at Danville.

Complaint is made that gambling houses are too numerous in Lock Haven.

A poultry show will be a part of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The citizens of Lock Haven contributed $1,293 75 to the Osceola sufferers. Well done.

The new Court House at Hollidaysburg is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Mrs. Margaret Malzi died in Cambria borough on the 11th inst., aged seventy-eight years.

Mr. Abraham Keiper died in Conemaugh borough on the 11th inst., in his eightieth year.

A young Swede walked from Philadelphia to San Francisco, a distance of 3,228 miles, in 134 days.

Asher M. Wright, a Philadelphia journalist, connected with the *Sunday Mercury*, died on the 9th inst.

Joseph Worr, of Pottsville, used whisky to excess, and it worried him into the cold and silent tomb, last week.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of St. Francis' College, Loretto, will take place on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The Emelton *Messenger* has gone where the woodbine twineth. The citizens did not support the paper well enough.

John McMichael, of Eden township, Lancaster county, committed suicide on the 11th inst., by cutting his throat.

In Wyoming county they are plowing up relics of General Sullivan's expedition, which passed through there in 1779.

The Philadelphia Fire Commissioners ask for an appropriation of $120,000 for the repair of the fire stations of that city.

A young man in Jamestown had an eye put out while playing ball, on a recent Sunday. What a chance for moralizing!

Mrs. Christina Stenger, mother of Hon. W. S. Stenger, died at her residence in London, Franklin county, on the 1st instant.

Philadelphians have subscribed over $6,000 to send their crack military organizations to the Bunker Hill celebration at Boston.

George Hunter, now eighty years of age, claims the honor of putting together the first pair of pegged shoes made in Chester county.

William Harris, colored, porter at a hotel in Johnstown, committed suicide on the night of the 11th inst. by hanging. Bad whisky.

A juror in attendance at the West Chester court was excused on the ground that he wanted to get married, and the day had been fixed.

Christian Felman, a German, escaped from the house at Youngsville, Warren county, while delirious from fever, and drowned himself.

A young man named Oscar B. Simmons committed suicide in Glade township, Warren county, on the 3d inst., by shooting himself with a pistol.

A conscience-stricken Coatesville man sends $10 to the proprietor of a West Chester hotel, stating that he passed a counterfeit note at his bar some ten years ago.

The barn and wagon shed of Daniel Dimmig, near Pennsburg, was burned on the night of the 8th inst., and a German named Melcher Wasser perished in the flames.

In one school district of Scranton the teachers have not been paid for four months. The Secretary and Treasurer of the board and the lawyers got all the money.

"Dr." A. Gilbert Mahon, tried in Philadelphia on the charge of procuring an abortion and causing the death of the patient, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The Tyrone *Herald* has abandoned the "patent outside" business, bought a new head and new dress, and now will compare with any paper in this end of the State as to looks and news.

The Lancaster *Express* prints an account of a "Shooting Match in Paradise." This is pleasant news for sportsmen, and should induce them to "swear off" hunting on Sunday, and make preparations to eventually go there.

Pat Collins struck James Saulsbury on the head with a pick, in the Clearfield mining region, last February. A few days ago the latter died from the effects of the wound, and Collins, who is still in custody, will be tried for homicide.

The Emporium *Independent* says the first shipment of coal over the McKean and Buffalo Railroad, from Bishop's Summit, was made last week. The company loads coal being the amount, and it was put down in Buffalo without accident.

The Kittanning *Sentinel*, following the phraseology of petroleum, says: The Butler court last week granted two licenses in the oil district, and no more—one at Portersville and one at Fairview. Mudtown and Karns City are not on the whisky belt, but they can get all they want by wildcatting.

George Rifle, of Altoona, went to the roof of his house, the other day, with a supply of water, intending to get up a miniature shower for the benefit of his garden. Losing his grip, he shot to the ground, and got a broken head, as well as several dislocated and broken bones.

At Driftwood, on the night of the 9th inst., a stranger named McKee Smith, who was hunting work, got into a drunken row in a tavern with a set of woodsmen and was so badly injured that he died the same evening. The supposed murderer is a man named J. McKee or Stephens. The constable was in pursuit.

A bank at Mechanicsburg, which recently sent a remittance to the United States Treasury and which received notice that it was $285 short, has written the following letter to Treasurer Spinner: "While you are looking up that $40,000 you might keep one eye on our $285. It seems your department has more accusers now."

The commencement week at the State Normal School, Mansfield, begins Sunday, July 11th, when the annual sermon before the students takes place. Monday evening junior exhibition; Tuesday evening, July 13th, oration and poem before literary societies; Wednesday evening alumni meeting, and commencement exercises Thursday.

A man living near Jamestown is the happy possessor of two Augora goats. On Tuesday he cut the fleeces from the backs of these animals, carried it to the alpaca mills of Jamestown, had it made into mohair, took the cloth to a dressmaker, and that evening his daughter was wearing a dress made from the wool taken from the goats in the morning.

A visitor to the boy Graham, aged six years, who had both his legs cut off by a passing train, in Hyde Park, the other day, gave the little sufferer some money, whereupon the lad turned to his mother, and in a way that touched all present, said, "Now, ma, I can buy me a nice pair of stockings for that." He did not realize the sad fact that he should never need any more.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is—"Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effectual action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a stimulant and corrective.

DR. E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful terror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptom; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all spring from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Best, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 12, 1875.

The following is a report of the condition of the associated banks of New York, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, decrease	$1,583,400
Specie, increase	132,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,190,200
Deposits, decrease	956,400
Circulation, decrease	124,200
Reserve, increase	2,407,000

—The following is a statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending June 12, 1875:

Exchanges received	$4,440,680 49
Exchanges delivered	4,440,680 49
Total	$8,961,360 98
Balances paid	$ 878,677 58
Balances received	878,277 58
Total	$1,750,554 70

—The local money market is devoid of special interest, and we have no changes to report in either the rates of discount or the supply of money. The majority of the banks are in funds, and are ready to make loans, but as a prominent cashier puts it, the boards are so exceedingly particular that very little paper offered is approved.

Eastern balances are reported rather dim, and large amounts of currency in consequence have been shipped to New York during the past week to meet the current demands of the business community.

On the Philadelphia Stock Board we have the following quotations of interest: City of Pittsburgh 6's 100 bid; A. V. R. R. 7-30's 96½; 7's 87½; incomes 52½; Pan Handle 7's, 75.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company announce that they will pay a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on July 1 on the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

—It is arranged by the new convention between the French Government and the Bank of France that the latter shall resume specie payments January 1, 1878. The outstanding circulation of the bank is $489,000,000, against which $207,000,000 in specie is held, and this disproportionately large delay is decided upon in order that resumption may be put on such a basis that all banking operations can be carried on with ease and without interruption. The war loan made by the bank to the Government is regarded as the main obstacle to resumption. The Government is authorized by the bank to suspend payment in specie and extend the issue of notes not redeemable in coin to the maximum of $540,000,000, and on the other hand the bank has consented to loan to the Government the maximum amount of $500,000,000 at one per cent, per annum. The highest point actually reached by the issue of the bank was $514,000,000 on 26 Oct 31, 1873, of which $250,000,000 represented the amount of the one per cent. loan then due the bank from the Government. The new convention provides that the Government shall pay to the bank $72,000 in 1876, $95,000 in 1877, and $200,000 each in 1878 and 1879; thus when specie payments will be resumed by this instrument the Government's debt to it will be about $60,000,000. The notes of the Bank of France are now worth one per cent. premium. The notes of the United States are worth about 87 cents on the dollar, and though a longer time has been given us in which to resume, we cannot look with envy upon the superior elasticity and stability of the French financial system.

—A country banker writes us as to the manner of our city banks in making up daily balances on which interest is allowed, and claims that some of the banks here charge checks to his interest account as of the day they are drawn and before they could possibly be received. We would say to our correspondent that the difference he alludes to between balances shown on the Account Current and the balances shown on the Interest Statement is explained by the fact that the banks of this city, in making up interest accounts, are guided to a considerable extent by the Clearing House arrangements. The business of each day between the several banks is settled at the Clearing House at 11 o'clock the following day, and the checks then delivered are immediately charged to the accounts of the drawers. Thus the checks on any certain bank come into the city today, say, and are deposited in another bank. By mutual consent and arrangement that depository bank does not collect the check on the same day it receives it, but hold sit over for Clearing House settlement the next morning, when it receives payment from the other banks and also pays to the other banks the checks held in the same way against itself. Thus the bulk of the items composing the Clearing House exchanges are not debited to the drawers' accounts till one day later than they might be and would be without this system of clearings. In the interest statements, however, these exchanges are charged against the balance of the day to which they belong, and this creates the difference our correspondent speaks of.

We would also say that this way of calculating interest is the fairest that can be used as between the party receiving and the party paying the interest. It sometimes happens that a check drawn today, say at the town our correspondent lives in, is received in this city by to-morrow's early mail, and is immediately added to the Clearing House exchanges, and so goes through the same process, and is charged up as quick in both the account current and the interest account as if it had reached the city yesterday afternoon. This seldom happens, and at first sight seems unjust, and it would be so if there were not as offsets certain inconspicuous but important conditions and facts in the case that lie in favor of the country bank. The principal of these is the obligations the banks here are under to credit all demand items on city houses as soon as they receive them, although those items are not cash to the banks here until they are paid through the Clearing House on the following, and some times the second day. Another fact in favor of the out-of-town bank is the time gained by the delay in presenting its checks under this Clearing House arrangement, for without this arrangement very many such checks would have to be met one day sooner than they are now. This, in times of great scarcity of money, is an important consideration.

It is a common supposition that Pittsburgh banks can collect items on Allegheny city, Manchester and Birmingham as easily as on this city. This is a mistake, for although the banks here can collect *bank checks* on those places through the Clearing House, yet the privilege is more than counterbalanced by the delay and difficulty in making collections on private parties and in notes payable at banks there. An answer to a letter is received as soon from New York city as from Birmingham.

In addition to this, city banks receive, and credit at par on receipt, checks on New York, Philadelphia and the other leading cities, on which they immediately begin to pay interest, although they do not themselves get credit for the money for several days. Our correspondent will thus see that the system followed by the banks here—and it is the same in New York and Philadelphia—is under all the circumstances, fair and just.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STOCK REPORTER, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, June 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been feverish and unsettled again to-day. The various rumors of a settlement of the present railroad war have had the effect of intimidating many of the smaller bears who have been frightened into covering their short contracts in Lake Shore, Northwestern common and some other stocks, but apart from this there has been little or no demand to buy stocks.

The general situation is without material change, and inasmuch as the short interest in the market has been sensibly diminished it has taken a considerable amount of inherent strength from the market, and therefore there is some apprehension exhibited on the street that from the rally in prices this evening stocks are liable to a decided reaction.

For our own part, we can see no encouragement to buy railroad securities until the contending lines have ceased their present suicidal policy of reducing rates and it is reported this evening that the Erie Company have made a still further reduction in their tariff.

Gold remains firm at 112⅝@112¾, and money abundant, nominally 5@6 per cent.

TOMS TRUE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 12, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	125	125	125	125	125	125
5-20's, 1867	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865	122	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1865, new	122	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1868	122	122	122	122	122	122
10-40's, registered	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupon	114	114	114	114	114	114
6-80's, coupon	112	112	112	112	112	112
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Express	61	61	61	61	61	61
United States Express	104	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	17	17	17	17	17	17
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Michigan Southern	94	94	94	94	94	94
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northw'n	32	32	32	32	32	32
Do preferred	48	48	48	48	48	48
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
N. J. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Del. & Lack	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Bankers Bills	108	108	108	108	108	108

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Money closed at 2 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 3@6 per cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange firm during the afternoon; leading bankers advanced official asking rates to 483 and 491. No business for to-day's packet was done above 482¾ and 490 net.

GOLD

Opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾, at which price all transactions of the day were made.

Carrying rates 1@2 per cent; loans also made flat. Clearings $81,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $2,000,000, of which $1,656,000 were paid out on account of the sixteenth call for bonds. Customs receipts $197,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

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Cheese, bxs	760	2,122	1,442	1,803
Corn, bus	15,155	13,287	17,040	11,913
Wheat, bus	2,355	2,935	11,075	5,095
Barley, bus	3,875	655	415	450
Rye, bus	1,000	900	200	469
Oats, bus	17,165	19,301	32,329	29,105
Butter, pkgs	987	225	1,267	747
Bacon, pcs	10,377	.....	1,577	3,591
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10-40's, registered	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupon	114	114	114	114	114	114
6-80's, coupon	112	112	112	112	112	112
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Express	61	61	61	61	61	61
United States Express	104	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	17	17	17	17	17	17
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Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northw'n	32	32	32	32	32	32
Do preferred	48	48	48	48	48	48
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
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CITY MATTERS.

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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th't.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.170	49	64	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.110	63	37	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.090	56	48	N.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.110 Highest thermom.. 63
Mean thermometer.. 56 Lowest thermom.. 43

No Advance.

The Western connection via the B. & O. Road has already been a great benefit to Pittsburgh by reducing the freight on flour from Chicago to this city. This enables us to fill orders for the Rising Sun Flour at the old rates, notwithstanding the late advance. F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

Struck With a Stone.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Simblet, while walking near Graff, Bennett & Co's mill at Millvale, North Side, he was struck in the head with a stone and severely injured. It appears that a lot of bad boys were engaged in hurling stones down the hill regardless of the lives of persons below. One of the missiles struck Mr. Simblet above the right ear cutting an ugly wound. He fell insensible, but was soon cared for by some persons who happened to be near. Mr. S. had his wound dressed, and after a few hours was able to go to his home on Second Avenue, Sixth ward, this city.

It is to be hoped that the police of Allegheny will put a stop to this dangerous play of thoughtless boys.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Patrons of the Opera House are rarely treated to pantomime; but this evening, by way of novelty, we are to have a departure from the rule, in the first appearance of N. D. Roberts' "Jack and Gill" troupe. Harry Jee is the clown of the organization and Charles Chrisdie the "Pantaloon," and both are immense in their line. The stage of the Opera House is well fitted for the production of the most intricate scenic and transformation effects and will afford the company opportunity for the display of their best powers. A. W. Maflin, the graceful, will play "Harlequin," and Miss Fanny Beaman will be "Columbine." As to the variety part of the programme, nothing to equal it has ever been seen here. The Ire brothers, the Valdo children, Mlle. Deardon's Parisian troupe of lady velocopedists, J. H. Renier, J. P. Wells, L. G. Smith, J. S. Honeywood, Miss Emily Herbert and others go to make up the very strong combination. "Jack and Gill" is of itself worth seeing; but with the other attractions no one will be able to stay away.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

La Belle Helene, Clark and Gilbert, C. Fisher and other new stars will put in an appearance at Trimble's to-night. Quilter and Goldrich, established favorites, have been re-engaged. The dramatic company, including Mr. Edward Price, Mr. and Mrs. Delmar, Harry Williams and others, will play a new version of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of John Connor for allowance for services presented, and order made referring the same to Register Harper.

Andrew Jones, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge referred to Register Shafer.

Heckleman & Hammill, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition presented and order made allowing assignees to sell a certain bond and mortgage for $22,572 71. Also, to sell certain outstanding claims and five shares of stock in the German Savings Bank of Allegheny City.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

VERDICT IN THE POST LIBEL SUIT.

The jury in the case of W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr and others, of the *Post*, agreed upon a verdict at ten o'clock Friday night, which they sealed. At ten o'clock Saturday morning they were in their seats, when the foreman handed the sealed missive to the court. Judges Sterrett and Collier consulted over it, when the former announced that it was not in proper form. In other words, that the amount should have been assessed jointly, instead of against each individual. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000. The announcement surprised everybody, as the amount was regarded as exceedingly small in view of the fact that the court had instructed the jury that they could not find vindictive damages; but only such amount as would fully compensate for injury sustained. It was afterwards ascertained, from one of the jurors, that the verdict, as first made up, was as follows: Against Barr, $5,000; and against the other three in proportion to their interests in the paper.

Mr. Hampton subsequently made a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. The reasons assigned for a new trial are errors of the court in ruling out testimony offered for the defendants, and errors in charging the jury. The reasons in arrest of judgment were: That the jury, having assessed $5,000 against Mr. Barr, as the amount the most guilty ought to pay, subsequently found $10,000—which was contrary to the charge of the court; and that the court erred in not having entered a verdict for $5,000, the highest amount assessed against James P. Barr, and striking out the other sums as surplusage.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe, Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

SENTENCE OF PHILLIP MURRAY.

Judge Ewing, on Saturday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Phillip Murray, and the defendant was ordered to stand up and receive the sentence of death. When asked if he had anything to say, he shook his head. The Judge then warned him to prepare to meet his doom, and stated to him that he had been defended by the ablest counsel, and that in the opinion of the court had been justly convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. The Judges then rose, as did likewise every person in the Court room, when Judge Ewing pronounced the sentence of the law, that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead. All persons seemed deeply affected by the solemnity of the scene. The prisoner was very neatly attired, and received the sentence calmly.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Judge Stowe pronounced sentences as follows:

Barney Sullivan, burglary three years to the Penitentiary; Jno. H. Young, larceny from the person, two years to the Penitentiary; Jno. Purcell, Timothy McGarvey and Fred. Herbert, attempting to enter a building with intent to commit a felony, one year each to the Penitentiary; Henry Glunt, larceny, twenty days to jail; Dennis Donoran, assault and battery with intent to commit rape, to the Workhouse one year; James Smith, larceny, to the Workhouse five months; Frank Holland, an escaped prisoner, seven months to the Workhouse —added to his other sentence; Michael Driscoll, felonious assault, Workhouse one year; August Smith, Jacob Smith and Rygood Miller, aiding a prisoner to escape, fined fifty dollars each and costs and Charles Cupps, larceny, four months to the Workhouse.

Harry Martin, for selling liquor on Sunday was fined by Judge Ewing one hundred dollars, and for selling without a license, fifty dollars.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A State Board of Health—After the Quacks—Officers, &c.

At the late session of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Pottsville, a number of interesting addresses were delivered and scientific papers read.

Dr. Atkinson offered the following, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the State Medical Society do urge upon our State Legislature the importance and necessity of appointing a State Board of Health for this State.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize our State Legislature, and to take whatever steps may be necessary in the matter.

The President appointed Drs. Atkinson [illegible] Lee, of Philadelphia, and Orth, of Lewisburg, the committee.

Dr. Richards offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of State Medical Society of various local societies, to promote the health of the people against [illegible] effort to [illegible] would make a determinate entitled "an act to [illegible] law passed last winter, entitled "an act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," in the Commonwealth.

The resolution was [illegible]

Dr. Curwen, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, read an interesting paper upon mental disorders. During the delivery the mode of teaching in our public schools was referred to, the injurious effects upon the brain and minds of children by the number of books furnished them for study.

Remarks were made upon the same subject by Drs. Nebinger, Allen, Corson, Wood and others.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Crawford Irwin, M. D., of Blair county. Vice-Presidents, Andrew Nebinger, M. D., of Philadelphia; A. H. Hallowell, M. D., of Schuylkill county; R. L. Sibbett, M. D., Cumberland, and G. F. Ross, M. D., of Clarion. Corresponding Secretary, Horace W. Evans, M. D., of Philadelphia. Permanent Secretary, Wm. B. Atkinson, M. D., Philadelphia. Recording Secretary, James Tyson, M. D., Philadelphia. Treasurer, Benjamin Lee, M. D., of Philadelphia. The next annual session of the society will be held in Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Primary Election.

A Lively Contest on Saturday—Large Vote Polled—Partial List of Delegates—About the Convention To-morrow.

The Republican primary elections, held on Saturday, created quite a stir throughout the county, and in most of the districts a more than usually large vote was polled. It is noticeable that among the list of delegates elected many new names appear, and in great part the Conventions will be composed of new material of the party. While for several offices very warm contests occurred in many places, there were no serious difficulties anywhere, and the utmost good feeling, generally, prevailed. For the principal office in the county, Sheriff, the triangular contest among the friends of Diehl, Lindsay and Fife was well maintained, while Mr. Cluley does not appear to have taken an active part. The next most interesting dispute was on the Commissionerships, for which there is a host of candidates. The friends of Murray, McClelland and Beckert led in the friendly fray, and it would appear that the nominees will be of these three. Others, however, will have friends in the convention, and there is no telling what may turn up. For delegates to convention No. 2, to nominate candidates for Recorder and for Register, there were some interesting struggles. For Recorder, the returns indicate a safe thing for Mr. Richardson, but the contest for Register, between Gray, Case and Allen, is uncertain. Clerk of the Courts, McCleary, will have a "sure thing," while of the position of Director of the Poor nothing is heard.

As already published, repeatedly, the conventions will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, morning in the Court House. With two hundred and eighteen delegates in each of the four corner rooms, together with the candidates and their friends and the looker's on, a crowded assemblage may be expected. The conventions will be called to order at 10 o'clock.

No. 1, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, will meet in room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court No. 1.

No. 2, to nominate a candidate for Recorder and a candidate for Register, in room No. 2 of Common Pleas Court No. 1.

No. 3, to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Courts and a candidate for Director of the Poor, in room No. 1, Common Pleas Court No. 2.

No. 4, to nominate a candidate for Controller and two candidates for Commissioner, in room No. 2, Common Pleas Court No. 2.

The following gentlemen have been designated to call the conventions to order: No. 1, C. S. Fetterman, Esq., No. 2, Hon. J. C. Newmyer, No. 3, Col. Thos. M. Bayne, No. 4, Captain John Gilfillan. The fully sheeted hats and handkerchiefs are in form to rep ort the result of each convention to the County Committee, at a meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon next. The committee anticipate no trouble, and expect to preserve the credentials of delegates or a list of their names and districts.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Below we publish a list of the delegates with their instructions, so far as ascertained, for each of the conventions except No. 3. In this latter, for Clerks of Courts, there will hardly be a contest and it is therefore not necessary to publish the incomplete list:

Convention No. 1—Sheriff.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward, First district—John Evans, Diehl. Second district—Wm. B. Hunker, Diehl. Third district—R. C. Elliott, Diehl.

Second Ward, First district—W. M. Camp, Diehl. Second district—Adolph Ludwig, Lindsay. Third district—John Scott, Lindsay.

Third Ward, First district—Jere Murphy, Diehl. Second district—Wm. H. Reed, Diehl.

Fourth Ward, First district—John M. Robb, Diehl. Second district—Samuel Anderson, Diehl. Third district—Alex. Kisbaddin, Diehl.

Fifth Ward, First district—Thos. Gillespie, Diehl. Second district—Harry McCoy, Diehl. Third district—Thos. McCourt, Diehl.

Sixth Ward, First district—Samuel Mawhinney, Lindsey. Second district—Wm. Flinn, Lindsey. Third district—Jesse Ozenger, Lindsey. Fourth district—J. Everson, Diehl.

Seventh Ward, First district—John McKee, Diehl. Second district—J. R. Scott, Diehl. Third district—Robt. M. Snodgrass, Diehl.

Eight ward, First district—Robt. Black, Diehl. Second district—James Phillips, Lindsay. Third district—J. W. McCampsey, Lindsay. Fourth district—Sam'l Shore, Diehl.

Ninth ward, First district—Jas. Wiggins. Second district—Jas. Irwin. Third district —Jas. Ellison, Lindsay.

Tenth ward, First district—Geo. Hill, Diehl. Second district— Shaffer, Lindsay.

Eleventh ward, First district—Phil. Muhlech, Diehl. Second district—R. R. Lytle, Cluley. Third district—John Semple, Fife. Fourth district—R. A. Reed, Fife.

Twelfth ward, First district—Jno. Baker, Lindsay. Second district—C. Ludwig, Diehl. Third district—F. Rivers, Diehl. Fourth district—Wm. Kober, Diehl.

Thirteenth ward, First district—F. W. Neiman, Diehl. Second district— S. McMillan, Fife. Third district—Geo. Sellers, Lindsay.

Fourteenth ward, First district—H. H. McCormick, Diehl. Second district—C. L. Magee, Diehl. Third district—Jno. McElheny, Lindsay. Fourth district—E. D. Wilt, Diehl. Fifth district—Ed. Llewellen.

Sixteenth ward, Second district—S. McKinley, Lindsay. Third district—Scott, Diehl. Fourth district—Robert Daizell, Diehl. Fifth district—Felix Incras, Diehl.

Nineteenth ward, Second district—T. McConnell, Diehl. Third district—W. W. Logan, Lindsay.

Twentieth ward, First district—John Hillier, Lindsay. Second district—Henry Baum. Third district—C. C. Atkinson, Lindsay.

Twenty-first ward, First district—Josh Holmes, Diehl. Third district—Jas. Little, Lindsay.

Twenty-second ward, First district—Wm. Bowen, Lindsay. Second district—F. Van Gorder, Lindsay.

Twenty-third ward, First district—John McKibben, Lindsay. Second district— John Fife, Lindsay.

Twenty-fourth ward—Contested.

Twenty-fifth ward, Second district—Robt. Mercer, Diehl.

Twenty-sixth ward, First district—John Bonshier, Diehl. Second district—Bumgard, Fife. Third district—L. Hahn, Fife.

Twenty-eighth ward, First district—W. H. Barr, Diehl. Third district—R. Moore.

Twenty-ninth ward, First district—J. M. Shafer, Diehl. Second district—H. Doyle, Diehl.

Thirtieth ward, First district—Samuel Ward, Fife. Second district—N. G. Frank, Lindsay.

Thirty-second ward—J. P. Kinney, Lindsay. Second district—Kramer, Lindsay.

Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry, Cluley.

Thirty-fourth ward—W. C. Stevenson, Lindsay.

Thirty-fifth ward, First district—William Bond. Second district—Robert Smith.

Thirty-sixth ward, First district—Dr. Graham, Lindsay.

Thirty-seventh ward, First district—I. G. Macfarland, Lindsay; Second district—J. S. Woodwell, Lindsay.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Four for Cluley.

Second ward—First district—Robert Patton, Fife; Third district—John Hunter, Diehl; Fourth district—Nich. Miller, Cluley.

At Large—John Hare, James Hunter, Cluley.

Third ward, First district—W. P. Scott, Lindsay; Second district—J. A. Fairman, Lindsay; Third district—Thos. Brown, Lindsay; Fourth district—F. Faber, Diehl; Fifth district—Gus. Moul, Lindsay.

At Large—John Fuchs, Diehl.

Fourth ward, First district—Thos. A. Armstrong, Diehl; Second district— R. D. Barker, Diehl; Third district—Thos. Haslett, Diehl; Fourth district—R. T. Hetsell, Diehl.

Fifth ward, First district— W. C. Cook, Parke; Second district—Isaac Hewart, Parke.

Sixth ward, Second district — J. D. Stroum, Fife. Third district—David Colin, Lindsay.

Seventh ward, First district—L. Farely, Diehl.

Ninth ward—Isaac Jones.

Tenth ward—John Vanolin, Fife.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks—D. Nicholas, Fife.

Chartiers—William Hill, Fife.

Millvale—John Davis, Diehl.

Mansfield—A. Laufman, Fife.

Sharpsburg—Dr. Redlich, Diehl.

TOWNSHIPS.

Chartiers—Wm. McCreighton, Fife.

Crescent—West Bateman, Diehl.

Leet—Wm. L. Jones, Diehl.

Robinson, First district— I. M. Ross, Fife.

Ross, First District — J. J. Gillespie, Diehl.

Reserve—Kern, Diehl.

Stowe—John McCoy, Fife.

Wilkins, First district—W. F. McKelvy, Fife.

Convention No. 2—Recorder and Register.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward, First district—Fred. Schild, Richardson and Case. Second district— Fred. Jacobs, Richardson and Case. Third district—T. Fullerton, Richardson and Case.

Second ward, First district—H. Vierheller, Richardson and Case. Second district —W. S. Neeper, Richardson and Case. Third district—S. S. Mason, Richardson and Case.

Third ward, First district—Louis Kettleburg, Richardson and Case. Second district—S. P. Irwin, Richardson and Case.

Fourth ward, First district—John Thomson, Richardson and Case. Second district—Wm. S. McGee, Richardson and Case. Third district—Milton Verner, Richardson and Case.

Fifth ward, First district—Dr. Taylor, Richardson and Case. Second district— M. Van Baalan, Richardson and Case. Third district—W. J. White, Richardson and Case.

Sixth ward, First district—Richard Jones, Richardson and Case. Second district—A. L. Thomas, Richardson and Alden. Third district—Frank P. Case, Richardson and Case. Fourth district— Brook, Richardson and Case.

Seventh ward, First district—Fred Ruch, Richardson and Case. Second district—Jas. Rousle, Richardson and Case. Third ward—Geo. W. Wilson, Richardson and Case.

Eighth ward, First district—Jas. J. Booth, Richardson and Allen. Second district—Edward Shore. Third district—J. D. Vierheller, Richaadson. Fourth district— John G. Bryant, Richardson.

Ninth ward, First district—Jas. Boyd, Richardson. Second district—Jas. Inglis, Richardson. Third district—A. Zacharias, Richardson.

Tenth ward, First district—John Shannon, Richardson. Second district—Geo. Zacharias, Richardson.

Eleventh ward, First district—Jacob Keidel, Richardson and Case. Second district—W. A. Richardson, Richardson and Case. Third district—H. Shornheret, Richardson and Gray. Fourth district—Fred. Craft, Richardson and Gray.

Twelfth ward, Second district—W. W. Herron, Richardson.

Thirteenth ward, First district—Jos. Crawford. Varner. Second district—Alf. Lawton, Allen.

Fourteenth ward, First district—Geo. A. Moore, Richardson and Gray. Second district—E. S. Morrow, Richardson and Gray. Third district—J. Vannote, Richardson and Gray. Fourth district—Wm. Wilt, Richardson and Gray. Fifth district—David Griffith, Richardson and Gray.

Twentieth ward, Third district—R. Q. Whitten.

Twenty-first ward, Third district—Geo. T. Hedrick.

Twenty-fourth ward, First district—John Reese, Richardson and Case. Second district—Reese Lewis.

Twenty-sixth ward, Second district—J. D. Reed, Richardson.

Twenty-eighth ward, Third district— James Tesh, Varner.

Thirtieth ward, First district—M. S. Humphreys, Richardson. Second district— James Neely, Richardson.

Thirty-second ward, First district—Jno. Kohlmyer, Varner. Second district—Jno. McVay, Richardson and Allen.

Thirty-seventh ward — First district— John Fisher, Richardson and Gray. Second district—John Greist, Richardson and Gray.

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward, Second district—John McDonald, Varner and Allen.

Third ward, Second district— —— Renwick, Richardson and Brown. Third district—Ed. Weible, Richardson and Brown.

Fourth ward, Second district—Wilhelm Anchutz, Richardson and Brown. Third district—Samuel Haslett, Richardson and Brown. Fourth district—Charles Hetzel, Richardson and Gray.

Fifth ward, First district—J. N. Patterson, Richardson and Brown. Second district—H. R. Irwin, Richardson and Brown. Third district—W. Heagy, Richardson and Brown.

Sixth ward, Second district—W. B. McVicker, Richardson and Brown. Third district—S. H. Peabody.

Tenth ward—William Peter, Varner.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks—S. M. Packer.

Chartiers—W. J. Glenn, Richardson and Gray.

Mansfield—Geo. Rimmel, Allen.

TOWNSHIPS.

Robinson, First district—John Errett, Richardson and Case.

Ross, First district—C. Gillespie, Murray.

Stowe—James Cole, Richardson and Allen.

Wilkins, First district—R. P. Duff, Richardson and Gray.

Convention No. 4.—Controller and Commissioner.

First ward, First district—H. Buch, Beckert. Second district—John Cuthbert, Beckert. Third district—M. Scheutz, Beckert.

Second ward, First district—J. M. Gazzam, McClelland and Murray. Second district—Reese Owens, McClelland and Murray. Third district—John Wilson, Murray and Beckert.

Third ward, First district—John McNeil, Beckert. Second district—Peter Dressler, Beckert.

Fourth ward, First district—Wm. A. Herron, Murray. Second district—Samuel Bowden, Beckert. Third district—A. P. Thompson, Beckert.

Fifth ward, First district—Fred. Gipner, Warner and McClelland. Second district —John Moore, Warner and Beckert. Third district—Alex. Potter, Lewis and Beckert.

Sixth ward, First district—R. D. Richardson, McClelland. Second district—D. Stitzler, McClelland. Third district—Geo. R. Beecher, Beckert. Fourth district— Sloan.

Seventh ward, First district — E. C. Mathews, Murray and Beckert. Second district—McFarlin, Murray and Beckert. Third district—Dr. Foster, Murray and Beckert.

Eighth ward, First district— Sloan, Murray and Beckert. Second district—Thos. Martin, McClelland. Third district—John G. Little, Lewis and McClelland. Fourth district—T. W. Baker, Beckert.

Ninth ward, Third district—A. Sproul, McClelland.

Tenth ward, First district—Wm. Taylor, McClelland. Second district—John Dickson, McClelland.

Eleventh ward, First district—Foidler, Lewis and Beckert. Second district—Geo. W. Rankin, Lewis and Beckert. Third district—D. Gallaghan, Murray and Beckert. Fourth district—T. H. Hunter, McClelland and Beckert.

Twelfth ward, Second district—C. C. Tussy, Fife.

Thirteenth ward, First district—J. A. Hunter, Beckert. Second district—Alf Lawton.

Fourteenth ward, First district—Wm. B. Evans, Beckert. Second district—Jas. A. McDevitt, Lewis and Murray. Fourth district—Jas. McKnight, Lewis and Murray. Fifth district—R. N. Craig, Lewis and Beckert.

Nineteenth ward, Third district—H. R. McClelland, Murray.

Twentieth ward, Third district—John R. Baum, Murray.

Twenty-first ward, Third district—Geo. Bradley, McClelland and Beckert.

Twenty-fourth ward, First district—Ed. Mathews, Murray. Second district—Jas. Johnston.

Twenty-eighth ward, Third district—Jno. J. Davis, Robb and Conner.

Thirtieth ward, First district—H. Meyer, Murray and Beckert. Second district— Geo. Noble, Robb and Conner.

Thirty-seventh ward, First district—A. Stuart Warner, Beckert and Weddell. Second district—Levi Ludwick, Warner, Beckert and Weddell.

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—Fourth district—Sam'l Wood, Murray and Beckert.

Third ward, Second district—Jno. Aiken, Warner and McClelland. Third district— Jas. Marshall.

Fourth ward, Third district—Wm. Scott, Warner, Beckert and McClelland.

Sixth ward—Wm. F. Trimble, Means. Second ward—W. Biggs, Beckert.

Third ward—R. H. Knox, McClelland. Tenth ward—B. Baker, Beecher.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks—Lamb and Mills, McClelland. Beltzboover—A. M. McCartney, Robb. Mansfield—W. G. Bigham, Robb. Chartiers—A. S. Rowland, Robb.

TOWNSHIPS.

Second district—Scott, Murry.

Robinson, First district—Russell, Errett.

Wilkins, First district—John McKelvy, Beckert and McClelland.

Chartiers—A. McCartney, Robb.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

A Boy Shoots and Kills a Friend while Practising with a Pistol.

A sad affair, resulting from the reckless practice of firing pistols in the city limits, occurred on Saturday last, in which a boy named Richard Christian, almost instantly killed a companion named James H. Mackeral. The following are the facts:

Christian is employed at the foundry of Messrs McConway & Torley and went to work at the usual hour Saturday morning. About ten o'clock he had some leisure time, and proceeded to practice shooting with a small pocket revolver which he had purchased that morning from a boy named Duffy. He selected a piece of timber at the side of the foundry as a target, but the bullet missed the post, and passing through the sheet iron partition between the Spring Works adjoining, struck young Mackeral. The young man was working at a bench, in the spring manufactory, in a direct line with the post, and the bullet struck him in the left breast and penetrated the heart, causing death in less than ten minutes. The other employes in the spring works were horrified when Mackeral fell to the ground, and it was some moments before they ascertained that he had been shot. Christian fired two or three other shots before the men reached him of the effect which had resulted from his reckless pistol practice. When he heard what had happened he was almost distracted, as the deceased was a friend and companion. Mackeral was a son of Anna Mackeral, a widow, residing on Spring alley, above Twenty-eighth street. Christian resides on River avenue, Allegheny. He went to the Mayor's office and gave himself up to await the action of the Coroner's jury. The Coroner investigated the case, and the jury exonerated Christian from any intention to hurt the deceased, as he could not have known or anticipated the effect of the shot. The Coroner ordered the release of the young man, and he immediately started home.

Pat Bonner.

Seldom have we been so shocked as when last Wednesday we received the sad news of the death of this estimable man. He was of the firm of Bonner & Duffy, of Louisville, coal agents and coal harborers at that place. He was well and favorably known to the large coal river business between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, but more especially by the Pittsburgh coal men, whose interests he has so carefully protected in taking care of the immense coal fleets moored at the Pumpkin Patch. He had the unlimited confidence of them all. When the storm raged and the angry waves threatened destruction to every thing afloat and when the irresistable fields of crushing, grinding ice swept past their fleets of coal, it was enough for them to know that Bonner was in charge. His daring courage, good judgment and great experience on the river, together with his good qualities of head and heart are difficult to find combined in any one man. Like a true captain he was always on deck when there was danger. He was a true friend and an honest man, and his many friends here will ever respect his memory. J.

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

GREAT OIL CONFLAGRATION.

BRILLIANT WORKS PARTLY DESTROYED.

Sixty Thousand Barrels of Oil Lost—Total Loss is Tankage, Oil and Buildings About $218,000—Insurance About $140,000—The Stills and Other Refining Machinery Saved—The Works Will Resume Operations Inside of Two Weeks.

A tremendous oil conflagration occurred Saturday at noon at the Brilliant Oil Works of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., at Negley's run, Nineteenth ward, the fire raging with unabated fury for nearly twenty-four hours. About twelve o'clock Saturday a dispatch was received at the office of the works, on Wood street, by Mr. Curry, the firm's clerk, announcing the fact that a fire had broken out in the distillate tank. Mr. Curry immediately repaired to the Duquesne engine house, and notified Assistant Chief Engineer Evans, who proceeded to the scene of the conflagration with great promptness, reaching the ground within thirty-five minutes after the first alarm. Steamers 6, 7 and 8 responded to the alarm, reaching the scene of disaster in forty-four minutes after receiving notice.

Upon their arrival at the works the firemen found three immense tanks of oil enveloped in flames, presenting a sight that foretold destruction of property which no human power could avert. They went to work manfully and energetically, however, and labored unceasingly for nearly twenty-four hours, and by their noble exertions were the means of saving to the owners hundreds of thousands of dollars.

As already stated, the fire was first discovered in the distillate tank, which was situated on the run, about two hundred yards from the refinery. The burning oil soon burst from its confinement and, running down to the other tanks, communicated the devouring element thereto, insuring their total destruction.

Desiring to obtain an accurate account of the fire, a reporter of this paper called last night on Major William Frew, a member of the firm, at his residence in the East End, from whom he learned the following facts:

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The tank in which the fire originated contained 15,000 barrels of distillate oil, valued at $38,000. Both tank and contents were totally destroyed, and were not insured.

The fire next took in a tank of crude oil, (20,000 barrels) valued at $35,000, which is a total loss, and partly insured. This besieged by flames in a few minutes.

The above mentioned tanks were worth $15,000, and were not insured.

The property next encompassed and annihilated by the fire consisted of three tanks, two filled with crude oil, and the other with tar. The oil and tar were valued at $25,000, and the tanks at $10,000. No insurance.

The settling houses come next in the list of property destroyed. In these houses were six tanks, containing about 5,000 barrels refined oil, worth $15,000. The tanks were worth $5,000, and the houses $2,000. This property is covered by insurance.

A row of three-story frame houses, six in number, occupied by employees at the works, were burned to the ground. Value, $10,000. Fully insured.

The warehouse with their contents (25,000 empty barrels) were totally destroyed. The houses were valued at $10,000, and the barrels at $33,000. All covered by insurance.

A large still, worth about $2,000, was also burned, together with connecting pipes valued at $10,000.

The coal railway connected with the works was damaged to the extent of $5,000. No insurance.

The damage to the still house was $2,000. No insurance. The damage, we may remark, to this department of the works is comparatively slight, and can easily be repaired.

The refinery and agitators are uninjured. Three large stills were only slightly damaged, and will be ready for use in a few days.

The largest tank at the works, containing 40,000 barrels of crude oil, was uninjured. To the exertions of the firemen is due the saving of this tank.

Three barges, loaded with six thousand empty barrels, were removed to a place of safety by the firemen.

A double two story frame dwelling house, occupied by hands at the works and their families, was burned to the ground. Loss $2,000. Partly insured.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

Major Frew estimates the loss at $218,000 and the insurance at $140,000. How much of the insurance applies to the property destroyed he was unable to state without examining the policies, which were in the safe in the office, on Wood street. The insurance is distributed among some thirty companies, comprising nearly all of the home and several foreign companies.

The works and stock were valued at nearly half a million dollars, about half of which may be set down as lost. The property unharmed is worth upward of $200,000.

Major Frew states that in all probability the works will be running again inside of two weeks. The company have remaining, in the way of tankage, the 40,000 barrel tank and the bleaching tanks, which were not injured and are ready for use. They have also a large capacity for storage, in addition, the Nonpareil warehouses, which adjoin the Brilliant works.

THE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The only reasonable theory that can be presented in respect to the origin of the fire, Major Frew states, is that during the thunder storm of Saturday morning the roof of the distillate tank was struck by lightning, which set fire to the wood work and was not communicated to the oil for several hours after. In support of this theory Maj. Frew related a circumstance which occurred many years ago, when he was employed as a clerk at an establishment on Wood street. In this case the building in which he was engaged was struck by lightning, the electricity passing down on the outside of the building and melting the tin roof and paper in the garret. It was not known that the building was struck, but a member of the firm happened to go into the garret and found the paper burning. This made the matter peculiarly interesting was the fact that within three feet of the burning paper stood a keg of powder, with the top off, and a few feet further away were 300 kegs of powder. A bucket of water was hastily dashed on the fire, extinguishing it. A minute's delay in putting the flames out would have resulted in a terrible disaster.

Reasoning from this never to be forgotten occurrence, Major Frew does not think the burning theory in the present case is not improbable.

HOW THE FLAMES SPREAD.

Soon after the breaking out of the fire Mr. Lockhart and a large number of assistants started to the run to put a stop to the progress of checking the stream of burning oil from the tanks. But they soon learned how futile were any efforts in this direction. When the tanks boiled over, and the oil started down the run, no human agency could stop it. It ran over, under and through everything opposing it, and was soon wending its fiery course to the Allegheny. Such was the case until the flames leaping high in the air. Indeed, when we consider the facts it seems almost incredible that the firemen were able to cope with the fire with as much success as they did.

We omitted to state heretofore that Chief Engineer Hamill was on the ground and had the management of the department, soon after it got into service.

Fire at Sewickley.

About one o'clock this morning a dispatch was received by Chief Engineer Hamill, asking for assistance to extinguish a fire at Sewickley. The Chief was getting ready to respond when another message was received announcing that the fire was under control. The property destroyed consists of the following buildings: Merriman's Hall, dwelling and slaughter house, two stores and dwellings, and two barns. The fire was under control at two o'clock.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE number of cases disposed of yesterday morning by Acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, was seventeen. All were common drunks.

A SUIT of clothes was found on the bank of the Allegheny, above the railroad bridge, yesterday. The owner is supposed to be drowned.

A HOUSE occupied by a family named Kunkle, at the head of Ninth street, South Side, slipped over the hill last night, while the members of the family were at church. House and furniture demolished.

A MAN named Edward Crummie is supposed to have been drowned in the Allegheny river, near the railroad bridge, yesterday. He was seen on the river bank about nine o'clock, and subsequently his hat was found on shore. The river was dragged, but the body was not found.

JOHN MCDEVITT was on Saturday, fined ten dollars and costs by Alderman Anderson, for cruelly beating and whipping a goat. Mr. McDevitt belongs at Wilkinsburg and the prosecution was entered by Z. Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society.

MR. MARK M. PRICE, who has obtained some reputation in eastern cities as an orator and elocutionist, is announced to lecture on the "Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill," at the hall of the Enterprise, No. 67 Fourth avenue, this evening. The interesting subject, and the reputation of the lecturer, will likely attract a large audience.

THE COMMERCIAL'S correspondent at Orbisonia sends a communication concerning the question which has set the majority of our local musical "critics" by the ears, namely: the range of the female voice. But as he adds nothing new to the stock of knowledge on the subject, he will understand why his communication is not printed. Many ladies making no pretensions to musical culture have accomplished the feat he mentions as phenomenal, and thought nothing of it.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Its Study by Individuals and Societies—Are We, as a Nation, Lovers of Music?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my last I promised to speak of what I deemed the errors of would-be musicians in this country in acquiring the art of music. It is both an art and a science. There are, however, so few Americans who are acquainted with the science of music, that this fact goes far to strengthen my position, that we are not a musical nation. The science of music is its creation, the art its execution. The dividing lines are, I admit, vague; the one runs into the other so unconsciously, as it were, that it is hard to tell where art ends and science begins. Have any of your readers ever thought for a moment upon the fact that not one American composer has risen to eminence? We have musical composers, but they are of the second class, and are almost without exception foreigners. Nor does America possess one single National air composed by an American. "Yankee Doodle" is of doubtful paternity, but as a National hymn is so far beneath notice, as to be almost out of the question. "The Star Spangled Banner" is "Anacreon in Heaven," and was adapted to Key's song by Charles Durancy, of Lancaster, Pa. "America" is nothing else than "God Save the Queen." The "Bonnie Blue Flag" of the South came from London, where it was sung to a ribald song in the lowest variety theaters, and most disreputable dens. Some time ago I saw a suggestion which I thought most appropriate, to offer a suitable prize for the best National hymn composed by a native American, to be contested for during the centennial year.

The reason, as I believe, for this want of knowledge of the science of music in this country is, that so few of our young men care to study it and make it a profession. Our ladies make it a study almost invariably, but our boys and men almost as invariably neglect it (of this fact I shall have something to say further along).

No one with any knowledge of the subject will for a moment maintain that women are not the equals of men in the study of music. Their powers of execution are equal, both vocally and instrumentally—that is, such instrumental music as custom has prescribed for their practice. For myself, I have always thought that there are many instruments not now used by ladies, that should be practiced by them. Of these, the violin is most prominent. It is a small instrument, very light, easily handled, and requires the utmost delicacy of touch. No instrument could be more suitable for a lady. The most enjoyable music I ever listened to was from three sisters who played piano, harp and violin, but they were very talented, could play by ear, possessed a high degree of musicality, and delighted in classical music. I shall never forget the beautiful rendering of "Adelaide" by one of these ladies, on the violin, with such pathos and harp accompaniment. I have heard Sims Reeves sing it in his best days, but even he failed to infuse the amount of pathos into it that this young lady produced. In point of fact, there are very few instruments that are unsuited to a lady; an enumeration of them would be superfluous. But this is a digression. I was saying that in my opinion women are the equals of men, but in creation they are not. Not even Italy or Germany has given to the world a female composer. The only conclusion I can arrive at, therefore, is, that music is on a par with the highest of the sciences, and can only be grasped by the masculine mind. Nor can I recall at this moment an instance where a scientific musician has been prominent in anything else. Music has been, with all great composers, the one object. It has filled the mind to the exclusion of all else, and has filled it most satisfactorily. Can we imagine Handel a mathematician, Mozart a theologian, Mendelsohn an astronomer, or Hadyn a chemist? Oh, no! The one grand idea of music in its highest and purest form occupied the minds, the very souls of these men, to the exclusion of all else.

It is quite possible that some of your readers will say that I am wrong in ascribing a lack of musical taste in this country, and will advance as an argument per contra that the best of European talent always commands high prices and is extensively patronized here. This is true to a limited extent only. In our largest cities opera can be supported but for a very limited period, and even then the management is not justified in an outlay which is really necessary to the correct mounting of the work. And then, pardon the digression, I would not make it did I not know it to be true in many instances opera is fashionable, and scores of wealthy people go, not to enjoy the music, but to see and be seen, and, in a musical point of view, know no more of what they have heard than if they had listened